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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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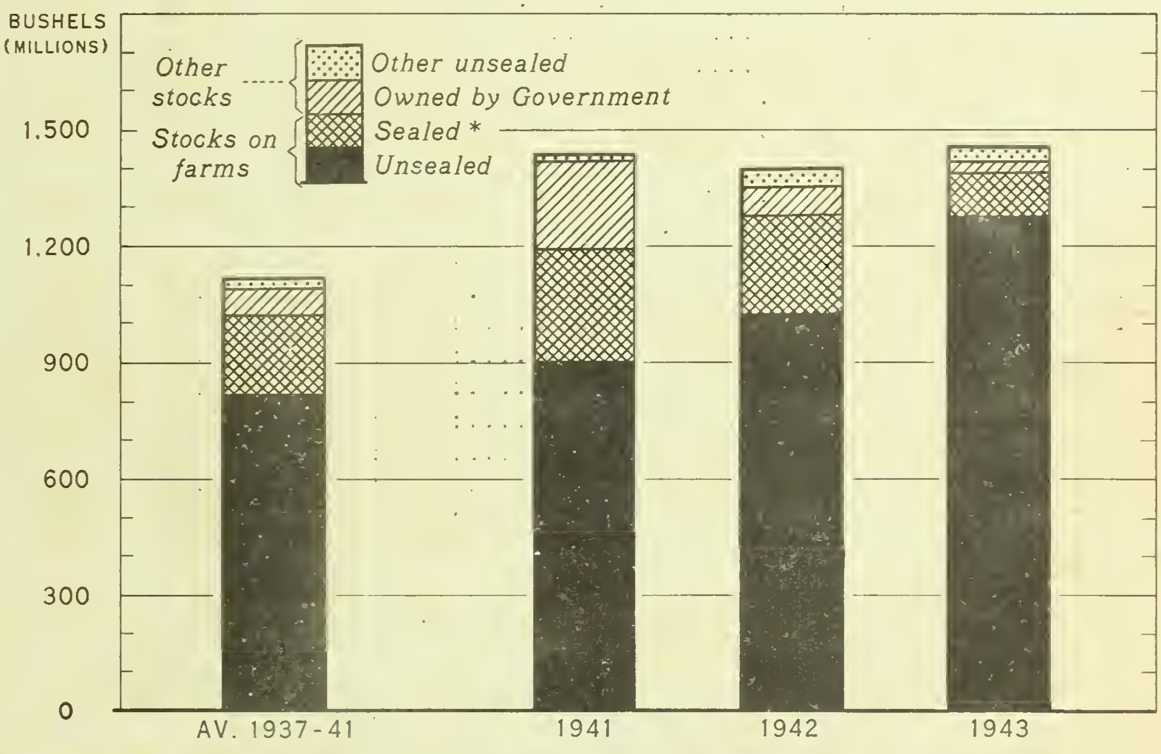

* INCLUDES OLD CORN RESEALED

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 39101 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Stocks of corn in all positions totaled 1,458 million bushels on April 1, 50 million bushels larger than on April 1, 1942. Disappearance of corn during the first half of 1942-43 was 15 percent larger than in this period of 1941-42, reflecting heavy feeding of the large number of livestock on farms. The carry-over of old corn next October 1 probably will be near or below the carry-over of 492 million bushels on October 1, 1942.

Table 1.- Market prices of feeds and livestock-feed price ratios, April 1941, 1942, and February-April 1943

Item	Unit	Apr.		1943		
		1941	1942	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 1/
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains						
Corn No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	69.1	82.3	97.0	101.0	105.7
No. 3 Yellow, Kansas City	"	63.1	78.1	93.0	97.9	---
Oats No. 3 White, Chicago	"	39.0	55.1	60.2	64.4	66.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	35.4	51.9	57.7	59.7	61.1
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	52.4	71.1	82.6	85.5	84.3
Wheat No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	"	87.2	114.6	137.0	139.9	137.4
Rye No. 2, Minneapolis	"	56.5	71.8	79.2	82.9	80.5
Byproduct Feeds						
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	21.15	37.75	35.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	22.70	39.90	37.85	39.90	39.90
Buffalo	"	24.20	42.25	39.50	41.75	41.75
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	21.25	37.75	36.25	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	23.10	39.50	38.55	39.90	39.90
Buffalo	"	23.80	39.60	39.30	41.75	41.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	31.25	41.80	46.75	---	---
41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	25.20	35.25	---	38.75	38.75
Linseed meal, 34 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	2/28.50	37.50	47.90	54.70	54.00
30-32 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	29.20	41.95	50.00	51.80	55.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S. E. milling points	"	24.20	46.75	38.00	38.00	38.00
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	28.25	31.00	39.30	42.90	43.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	20.60	26.75	32.50	32.50	32.50
Tankage, digester, 60 pct., Chicago	"	53.00	74.00	3/17.05	3/71.05	3/71.05
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	50.00	70.00	3/68.00	3/68.00	3/68.00
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	70.40	77.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Brewers' dried grains, Milwaukee	"	20.30	27.10	---	---	---
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	20.75	30.80	32.90	32.90	32.90
		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Indexes of Feed Prices 4/						
Feed grains, United States, 1910-14 = 100		93	124	139	146	5/152
Oilseed meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		92	131	6/ 134	6/ 136	6/ 7/136
Livestock byproduct feeds and fish meal, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100		128	152	8/ 160	8/ 160	7/ 8/160
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets, 1935-39 = 100 9/		98	134	8/ 140	8/ 142	7/ 8/142
Indexes of Livestock-Feed Price Ratios 10/						
Hog-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		99	141	126	119	11/116
Beef-corn ratio, Chicago, 1920-39 = 100		115	120	116	112	11/111
Butterfat-feed ratio, United States, 1920-39 = 100		109	91	110	107	5/103
Egg-feed ratio, United States, 1931-40 = 100		117	112	112	122	5/124

1/ Grain prices, average for week ended April 17, byproduct feed prices as of April 13. 2/ 37-percent protein. 3/ Bulk. 4/ For method and data for earlier months and years see issues of "The Feed Situation" for December 1941 and April 1942. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ April 13. 8/ Includes some prices for bulk sales. 9/ Revised to exclude copra meal. 10/ Average for corresponding month in base period = 100. Index numbers above 100 indicate that ratios are favorable to livestock producers. See table 1, "The Feed Situation," February 1942. 11/ Week ended April 17.

THE FEED SITUATION

Summary

The record disappearance of corn in the United States during January-March reduced total stocks on April 1 to 1,458 million bushels, only 50 million bushels larger than the April 1 stocks last year. Disappearance of corn is expected to continue heavy and carry-over next October 1 may be below the carry-over of 492 million bushels last year. The carry-over of oats and barley into 1943-44 is expected to be a little larger than in 1942.

The prospective 1943-44 supply of four feed grains, including probable 1943 production as indicated in the March 1 Prospective Plantings report, is about 10 percent smaller than the 1942-43 supply. The quantity of domestic wheat available for sale in 1943-44 may be somewhat smaller than in 1942-43, unless prospects for the 1943 wheat crop improve. The smaller quantity of wheat in prospect from the domestic supply may be offset, at least in part, by larger imports of oats, barley, and wheat from Canada and increased feeding of domestic rye. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms next January 1 is expected to be 5 to 10 percent larger than on January 1, 1943. In this event the supply of feed grains per grain-consuming animal unit, including wheat and rye available for feed in 1943-44, may be 10 to 15 percent below the 1942-43 supply.

While feeding ratios may be less favorable to livestock producers in 1943-44 than in the current season, a strong demand for feed is in prospect. Livestock producers in the Corn Belt will feed a greater than usual percentage of the 1943-44 feed supplies in that area. The carry-over of feed grains at the close of the 1943-44 marketing year is likely to be reduced to a minimum.

Increased demands for feed in the Corn Belt may leave less than the usual quantity of corn and other grains for shipment to other feeding areas and for purchase by grain processors.

It was announced by the Office of Price Administration on April 12 that the "escalator" method of seasonal pricing on corn would be abandoned and that the September 15, 1943 ceiling price on yellow corn would become effective April 14, permitting a 5 cent rise from the ceiling price then current. Corn prices have risen to the new ceiling and will be permitted to remain at the top price for the remainder of the crop year terminating September 30, 1943.

-- April 26, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- Feed supplies in the last 3 years have been much larger than average because of favorable growing seasons, the shift from open-pollinated to hybrid corn, and the large carry-over from earlier years. Because of the sharp increase in livestock production, disappearance of feed has been increasing since 1939. Almost all of the corn that was owned by the Government has been sold during the past year and a half. Prices of feed grains have increased considerably since the war began, but the large supplies, together with the imposition of price ceilings on most feeds during the past year, have kept feed prices low in relation to livestock prices.

January-March Disappearance of Corn and Oats the Largest on Record

The utilization of corn and oats during the first quarter of 1943 was the largest on record, reflecting a continued heavy feeding of hogs and other classes of livestock. The combined domestic disappearance of corn and oats was 16 percent greater than in the first quarter of 1942 and 56 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Disappearance of corn in the first half of the current marketing season (October-March) was 15 percent greater than in the first half of 1941-42, and was much larger than in any previous year. Heavier disappearance of corn and oats was supplemented by the feeding of approximately 100 million bushels of Government feed wheat. From the beginning of the feed wheat program in January 1942 until the end of March 1942 about 20 million bushels of wheat were sold for feed.

April 1 Stocks of Corn 50 Million Bushels Larger than a Year Earlier

Stocks of corn in the United States on April 1 totaled 1,458 million bushels — 50 million bushels greater than on April 1, 1942. Of this total quantity only 144 million bushels were sealed on farms or owned by the Government, the smallest quantity since 1938. The quantity of unsealed corn on farms, on the other hand, totaled 1,279 million bushels, the largest on record.

Table 2.- Corn: Distribution of April 1 stocks, 1937-43

Position	Average 1937-41	1941	1942	1943
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Stocks on farms				
Old corn resealed	75	200	167	63
New corn sealed	133	99	95	53
Sealed on farms	208	299	262	116
Unsealed on farms	825	901	1,028	1,279
Total on farms	1,033	1,200	1,290	1,395
Other stocks				
Owned by Government				
Steel bins	37	124	48	18
Country and sub-terminal elevators	1/ 16	49	9	3
Terminal elevators	17	58	18	7
Total	70	231	75	28
Other unsealed				
Terminal elevators	25	14	43	35
Total other stocks	95	245	118	63
Total stocks	1,128	1,445	1,408	1,458

1/ Includes corn sealed by farmers in country elevators in 1940.

Strong Demand for Government Feed Wheat Under New Program

Sales of Government feed wheat under the program announced by the Department of Agriculture March 25, providing for the release of 100 million bushels of wheat at approximately the parity price of corn, have been running about as large as loading and transportation facilities will permit. It was estimated that by April 15 about 15 million bushels had been sold under the extended feed wheat program. A large part of this has moved into the Eastern States.

Corn Ceilings Increased 5 Cents to the Seasonal High Point

As a measure to aid in easing the tight corn situation which has developed in recent weeks, the Office of Price Administration announced on

April 12 that the ceiling on No. 2 Yellow corn at Chicago would be raised to $1.07, or to the seasonal high point under the "escalator" method of regulating corn ceilings during the marketing year. Under the new regulation the ceiling is set at $1.07 for No. 2 Yellow corn at Chicago effective April 14, and no further increases will be permitted during the remainder of the year. Similar increases were permitted in the ceilings for other grades of yellow corn in the Central States, but no changes were allowed in the ceilings on white corn. No increase was permitted in corn ceilings on the East or West Coasts. The May, July, and September maximum futures at Chicago were increased to $1.05 per bushel and the December futures to $1.01 per bushel. Corresponding increases were provided for at other futures markets.

Argentine Corn Supply for 1943-44 Smallest in Many Years

The first official estimate of the 1943 Argentine corn crop indicates that production will total only about 75 million bushels compared with 356 million bushels produced in 1942. This would be the smallest crop since 1917. The small crop this year is partly the result of smaller acreage seeded, but it also reflects the unfavorable growing season over much of the Argentine corn area this year. The total supply of corn in Argentina for the year beginning April is about 139 million bushels, only about one-fifth as large as the record supply of 675 million bushels last year.

Exports of corn from Argentina have been small during the past 2 years, and much of the large 1942 Argentine crop was used domestically for fuel and livestock feeding. It is estimated that the disappearance of corn in Argentina last year exceeded 600 million bushels, by far the largest on record.

Table 3.- Corn: Area seeded, production, supply, and distribution in Argentina, 1935-43

Year beginning April 1	Area seeded 1/	Production	Carry-over April 1	Total supply	Argentine utilization	Exports	Carry-over at close of season
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Average 1935-39	15,872	310,686	15,037	325,723	74,138	236,637	14,948
1940	17,791	408,442	0	408,442	95,783	60,297	252,362
1941	15,067	403,048	252,362	655,410	323,100	13,177	319,133
1942	12,355	355,649	319,133	674,782	602,829	2/ 7,937	64,016
1943	10,008	74,799	64,016	138,815			

Compiled from official sources.

1/ During the fall of the preceding year.

2/ Eleven months.

THE LIVESTOCK AND FEED SITUATION FOR 1943-44

Livestock Production at a Record Level

Livestock production is now at a record height and further increases are in prospect this year. Because of the sharp increases of the past 2 years and the increases now in prospect, livestock production promises to cut heavily into reserve feed supplies in 1943-44.

Livestock numbers now on hand or in prospect are at a record high level. The number of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and older kept for milk on January 1, 1943 was 26,946,000 head as compared with 26,398,000 head on January 1, 1942 and the earlier record of 26,931,000 head on January 1, 1934. The total number of all cattle was 78,170,000 head as compared with 75,162,000 head on hand January 1, 1942 and the earlier record of 74,369,000 head on hand January 1, 1934.

The number of sheep and lambs on hand January 1, 1943 was 55,089,000 head, slightly less than the record of 56,735,000 on hand January 1, 1942, but above the average for 1932-41 and the earlier record of 53,902,000 on hand January 1, 1932. The number of all chickens on hand on January 1, 1943 was 540,107,000, or about 14 percent above January 1, 1942 and the same percentage above the earlier record of January 1, 1928. The 73,660,000 head of hogs on hand January 1, 1943 was far above the 60,377,000 on hand January 1, 1942 and, assuming that farmers carry out their reported intentions for spring farrowing and meet the goals for farrowing in the fall of 1943, it is estimated that the 1943 pig crop may well total 125 million head compared with the pig crop of 105 million head in 1942 and an average pig crop of less than 73 million in the 10 years 1931-40. At the same time, hog weights are currently running about 10 percent over normal, while egg production per hen is about 12 percent and milk production per cow about 8 percent above the average for 1932-41.

Altogether it is estimated that the units or numbers of grain-consuming livestock for the calendar year 1943 will be 10 to 12 percent above the number for the calendar year 1942.

Prospective Carry-Over of Feed Grains Into 1943-44

The rapid disappearance of feed grains during the past 6 months and stocks remaining April 1 indicate that the carry-over of all feed grains into 1943-44 probably will be no larger than at the beginning of the 1942-43 marketing year. This means that the equivalent of the extremely large corn crop of 3,175 million bushels harvested last fall, together with the favorable crop of oats, barley, and grain sorghums harvested in the summer of 1942, as well as 275 million to 300 million bushels of wheat, will be fed to livestock during the feeding year extending from the fall of 1942 to the fall of 1943. Stocks of corn carried over next October 1 are not expected to be any larger than the carry-over of 492 million bushels a year earlier. Should disappearance continue as heavy during the remainder of the marketing year as during the first 6 months, the carry-over will be somewhat below that of a year ago.

The carry-over of oats July 1 probably will approximate 225 million bushels, 30 million bushels larger than in 1942. The carry-over of barley on June 1 may total around 100 million bushels, about 25 million bushels larger than a year ago.

Feed Supplies and Requirement in 1943-44

With the numbers of livestock now on hand, it appears that dairy cattle, beef cattle, and sheep and lambs will need about as much feed during the feeding year starting in the fall of 1943 as is currently being used, while substantially increased amounts of feed will be required to feed out the spring and fall pig crops and to attain the egg and poultry production now in prospect.

Assuming that farmers carry out current planting intentions and that average or normal yields are obtained, production of feed grains in 1943 will be about 10 percent less than in 1942. Current indications are that wheat production will also be smaller in 1943 than in 1942.

Requirements of livestock in 1943-44 will be about as large as or a little larger than in the current year if the present expansion in livestock production continues. Prices of livestock products and feeds in 1943-44 may be expected to be at the maximum levels permitted by price ceilings. This probably will mean that feeding ratios will be a little less favorable for producers, on the average, than during the current year. Less favorable feeding ratios will tend to reduce the rate of feeding livestock per animal on farms. However, with a larger number of livestock, the total disappearance of feed grains and other feeds next year may be expected to be about as large as supplies of feeds will permit, after allowing for minimum carry-overs at the close of the 1943-44 marketing year.

Although total supplies of oilmeal and cake, as well as other protein supplements and byproduct feeds, were generally at a record level in 1942-43, the demand has been equal to or in excess of this supply, and the current prospect is for an over-all supply of such protein feeds and supplements during 1943-44 not greatly different from the supply available for 1942-43. This means that these feeds must be used as efficiently as possible and that every effort must be made to see that they are equitably distributed.

Alternatives for 1943-44

If yields are average in 1943 it would seem that farmers will have to make a choice among the following alternatives or some combination thereof:

(a) Feeding out reserve supplies of feed grains and reducing stocks to a very low level by the summer and fall of 1944. This would allow current animal numbers and prospective production to be maintained through the coming fall and winter but it would not allow sufficient reserve stocks to afford reasonable protection against below average yields or drought, nor would it solve the feed-grain problem for the feeding year starting in the summer or fall of 1944.

(b) Reducing feeding rates per animal and livestock production during the year ahead. Substantial reductions in the use of feed grains could, of course, be made within a relatively short time by feeding hogs to lighter weights, by feeding somewhat less feed to poultry and milk cows, and by feeding somewhat fewer beef animals a smaller amount of feed per animal.

(c) Reducing the number of livestock raised below the number now in prospect.

(d) Expanding the acreage of corn and spring wheat above current intentions and expanding the acreage of wheat seeded this fall for harvest in the spring of 1944. Some farmers can perhaps expand their acreage of corn without reducing the acreage of soybeans, which supply both oil and supplementary protein feed, or of other crops which would ordinarily yield as much feed as corn. Some increases in the acreages of wheat and grain sorghums should also be possible in some areas, especially in the winter wheat crop, which will be harvested in the spring of 1944.

In addition to the above it may be possible to draw more heavily upon existing supplies of wheat in the United States, depending on the outturn of the crop, and to import more wheat and other grains for feed. Current indications are that the carry-over of old stock wheat in the United States on July 1 this year will be somewhat over 600 million bushels, while Canadian and Australian stocks of wheat, as well as Canadian stocks of oats and barley will be at a high level.

Livestock on Range Feed

With the number of both cattle and sheep at a relatively high level, ranges and pastures generally appear to be adequately stocked. This situation, together with our current need for as much meat as possible, indicates that individual ranchmen should be careful to see that they do not increase their livestock numbers beyond the range and feed resources which they will have available if the weather is about average during 1943 and 1944.

Although still somewhat less than during World War I, the number of cattle in the 11 Western States on January 1, 1943 was 12 percent over the average for the period 1932-41 and 4 percent above the number on hand January 1, 1934. Stock sheep in these same States, however, were 8 percent below the average number on hand during 1932-41 on January 1, 1943 and 15 percent below the number on hand on January 1, 1934. Cattle numbers in Oklahoma and Texas were 9 percent greater on January 1, 1943 than the average number on hand during 1932-41 and only 5 percent under the number on hand January 1, 1934, while stock sheep were 31 percent above the number on hand January 1, 1934. Cattle numbers in seven Great Plains States -- Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota -- were 17 percent over the average number during 1932-41 on January 1, 1943 and were only 6 percent under the high number on hand January 1, 1934. Ranges have generally been good during the last few years, especially in the Great Plains region, and although current prospects are relatively favorable, grass has been slow in starting this season and there are still some dry areas in the Southwest.

The Outlook for Feed Supplies and Requirements by Regions

Total stocks of corn and oats combined on April 1 were about 6 percent larger for the country as a whole than in 1942. Much of this increase was due to larger stocks of these grains in the eastern part of the Corn Belt and in the section west of the Missouri River. In the central Corn Belt stocks were no larger than a year earlier. In the Southern States stocks were about 6 percent smaller than a year earlier, while in the North Atlantic States stocks were slightly larger than a year ago.

Present indications are that the carry-over of feed grains will not be sufficient to offset prospective smaller feed production in any area of the country if yields per acre are no greater than average. Hence, a tight feed supply situation is in prospect in nearly all areas during 1943-44. Supplies may be more nearly adequate for livestock production in the western Corn Belt than in most other sections. In the central Corn Belt and in the eastern Corn Belt the expansion in livestock production will utilize much of the 1943-44 feed supply in these areas, leaving a minimum carry-over at the close of the marketing year.

A comparatively small quantity of corn may be available for shipment to deficit areas for livestock feeding during 1943-44. Hence, feed supplies in the Eastern States may depend on shipments of feed wheat to this area and on imports of feed grains from Canada to a greater extent than has been the case during the present marketing year. Likewise the South may become more dependent on increased shipments of Government wheat for feeding during 1943-44.

RAIL MOVEMENT OF CORN IN THE UNITED STATES

In recent weeks there has been a tightening of the corn supply situatio Deficit areas of the Corn Belt as well as deficit feeding areas of the East have found it difficult to buy adequate supplies. This has focused increasing attention upon the importance of keeping corn moving in regular commercial channels to meet trade requirements.

The statistics in table 4, taken from quarterly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, indicate the usual flow of corn from the surplus producing States of the Corn Belt to deficit areas. In 1940-41 there was a net outshipment of 84 million bushels of corn from Iowa on first-class steam railways, and in 1941-42, 109 million bushels. This does not include corn shipped to Missouri and Illinois by truck or corn shipped down the river by barge. Other surplus producing States were, in order of importance, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, and North Dakota.

While there is a large cash corn producing area in Illinois, the large requirements of corn processors in Illinois take much of the corn that is produced for sale in that State. A considerable quantity of corn is shipped into Illinois from Iowa and Minnesota for processing. This is about offset by shipments of corn out of Illinois to Eastern States. Much of the corn shipped from the surplus producing areas of the Corn Belt goes to deficit areas within the North Central section. The principal deficit States in this section are Wisconsin, Indiana, and Missouri.

Some of the corn terminating on first-class railroads originated on secondary roads, which accounts for the larger quantities of corn terminating at points on first-class railroads in the United States than originating there. Although data on rail movement are incomplete for 1942-43, available data indicate that the movement of corn during the first half of the current market year was considerably heavier than during the first half of 1941-42. This may reflect in part the reduced movement of corn by truck, but it also reflects the very strong demand for corn in all areas of the country. The movement of corn from the surplus areas of the Corn Belt in the last half of 1942-43 may be smaller than in the corresponding period of 1941-42 unless there is an increase in the present rate of corn shipment. During 1942-43 the movement of feed wheat and Canadian oats and barley by lake and rail will be much larger than in 1941-42.

Table 4.- Movement of corn on Class I steam railways, by States and geographical divisions, year beginning October 1940-41 and 1941-42

Geographical division	1940-41			1941-42		
	Originated	Terminated	Net inshipment	Originated	Terminated	Net inshipment
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
North Atlantic	9.4	71.7	62.3	18.5	89.2	70.7
Ohio	9.5	20.5	11.0	18.0	25.9	7.9
Indiana	13.9	33.4	19.5	16.1	40.0	23.9
Illinois	140.3	142.0	1.7	165.1	162.7	- 2.4
Michigan	.5	4.8	4.3	.5	4.3	3.8
Wisconsin	3.9	26.6	22.7	4.6	28.9	24.3
East North Central	168.1	227.3	59.2	204.3	261.8	57.5
Minnesota	40.8	23.4	- 17.4	53.2	27.1	- 26.1
Iowa	123.6	39.3	- 84.3	159.9	50.8	-109.1
Missouri	18.7	28.9	10.2	25.4	55.9	30.5
North Dakota	2.1	.1	- 2.0	1.6	.1	- 1.5
South Dakota	4.8	.4	- 4.4	7.8	.3	- 7.5
Nebraska	21.0	8.3	- 12.7	54.6	16.8	- 37.8
Kansas	6.4	2.6	- 3.8	10.3	10.3	---
West North Central	217.4	103.0	-114.4	312.8	161.3	-151.5
Total North Central	385.5	330.3	- 55.2	517.1	423.1	- 94.0
South Atlantic	.8	14.9	14.1	1.6	19.9	18.3
South Central	21.9	34.4	12.5	32.5	67.5	35.0
Rocky Mountain	1.6	2.9	1.3	4.3	4.0	- .3
Pacific Coast	2.1	14.0	11.9	2.2	21.3	19.1
United States	421.3	468.2	46.9	576.2	625.0	48.8

Compiled from quarterly reports of the Bureau of Transport and Economic Statistics, Interstate Commerce Commission.

Table 5.- Corn and oats: Total stocks on April 1, 1938-43

Geographic division and State	Corn 1/			Oats 2/			Total		
	Average: 1938-42	1942	1943	Average: 1938-42	1942	1943	Average: 1938-42	1942	1943
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
North Atlantic ..	27.2	33.1	32.5	24.3	24.9	27.9	1,149	1,324	1,356
Ohio	58.8	62.8	82.8	13.7	18.1	20.0	1,868	2,049	2,640
Ind.	76.9	73.8	101.9	13.0	18.3	16.8	2,361	2,357	3,122
Ill.	259.2	267.9	236.7	51.0	55.4	48.7	8,074	8,387	7,405
Mich.	18.2	15.6	30.0	19.2	19.7	28.3	816	754	1,294
Wis.	19.6	20.2	24.9	30.6	28.2	37.2	1,038	1,016	1,292
East North Central ...	432.7	440.3	476.3	127.5	139.7	151.0	14,157	14,563	15,753
Minn.	96.5	111.9	92.5	68.5	49.0	73.4	3,799	3,918	3,764
Iowa	360.2	353.7	364.2	87.2	74.3	80.6	11,481	11,094	11,489
Mo.	62.9	62.5	70.2	15.6	17.4	20.8	2,012	2,028	2,298
N. Dak. ..	2.3	3.6	2.8	19.9	31.0	41.2	382	598	737
S. Dak. ..	22.2	26.0	40.3	21.4	24.7	42.4	965	1,123	1,808
Nebr.	73.0	114.3	120.6	16.7	23.2	23.0	2,309	3,570	3,745
Kans.	15.3	23.3	34.0	9.2	10.9	11.6	575	826	1,137
West North Central ...	632.4	695.3	724.6	238.5	230.5	293.0	21,523	23,157	24,978
Total North Central ...	1,065.1	1,135.6	1,200.9	366.0	370.2	444.0	35,680	37,720	40,731
South Atlantic ..	80.3	78.0	72.4	4.8	4.9	5.4	2,326	2,262	2,113
South Central ...	145.6	150.8	144.8	19.1	19.4	12.0	4,382	4,534	4,245
Western	6.4	10.1	7.8	16.0	18.5	25.1	435	579	621
Total United States	1,324.6	1,407.6	1,458.4	430.2	437.9	514.4	43,972	46,419	49,066

1/ Farm and commercial stocks, plus corn owned by the Government at country points.
2/ Farm and commercial stocks.

Table 6.- Corn and oats: Total disappearance, United States, by quarters, 1940-43

Year beginning October	Corn Oct.-Dec.	 Jan.-Mar.	 Apr.-June	 July-Sept.	 Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1940	1/ 1,117	589	479	320	2,505
1941	1/ 1,138	775	550	365	2,828
1942	1/ 1,322	887			

Year beginning July	Oats July-Sept.	 Oct.-Dec.	 Jan.-Mar.	 Apr.-June	 Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1940	353	239	326	252	1,170
1941	434	209	323	243	1,209
1942	410	246	383		

1/ Includes corn hogged off and fed as silage.

Table 7.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, March 1941 and 1942, and January-March 1943

Item	Mar. 1941	 1942	1943 Jan.	 Feb.	 Mar.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production					
Cottonseed cake and meal	165.1	140.3	235.0	176.3	146.4
Soybean cake and meal	---	---	295.5	294.3	---
Linseed cake and meal	---	---	66.0	63.6	---
Peanut cake and meal	16.8	1.7	11.0	13.1	11.5
Gluten feed and meal	66.7	85.0	86.2	80.1	87.2
Brewers' dried grains	9.1	11.9	11.3	13.2	14.5
Distillers' dried grains	18.6	29.2	31.1	28.0	32.0
Wheat millfeeds	364.0	348.9	449.2	399.2	1/ 450.0
Stocks, end of month					
Cottonseed cake and meal	245.4	337.8	75.9	58.8	39.9
Peanut cake and meal	20.9	5.4	2.4	2.9	2.3

1/ Preliminary.

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